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NAPLES

THE NAPLES

HAND GUIDE

NAPLES
PRINTED BY CAVALIERE GENNARO DE ANGELIS
Portamedina alla Pignasecca, 44
1873

Adolfo Bencini

CORAL LAVA

AND

TORTOISESHELL

MANUFACTURER

Strada S. Carlo N. 28

NAPLES

PREFACE

The object of the present descriptions of Naples and its environs are to render the traveller as independant as possible; to supply him with some informations deserving notice in visiting the places and objects the most interesting. The present little guide is divided into two parts the first for Naples, and the other for its environs. The former part we limit ourselves in few observations as to its situation history and present state of the town. As to the second we have prefered the typographical order for the different separate objects.

NAPLES

Naples is situated at 40°-51'-47'' north latitude and 11°-54'-40'' east of Paris. No town in Europe is better situated. It has the appearance of an Amphitheatre, above a Crater of about 73 miles in circumference from Cape Miseno, to the point of Posillipo, closed on one side by the Island of Capri, and Procida and Ischia on the other. On the north of Naples rises Vesuvius isolated, that fully compensate our little and momentary fears by the beautiful and sublime sight of its eruption. No place will be found more populate than at the foot of the Vulcano. In sight of Naples and almost chained to each other lie the fine Villa-

ges of Portici, Resina, the two tower òf Del Greco, and Annunziata with the remains of Erculanum and Pompei. Ou the other side the Posillipo hill with the tombs of Virgilio and Sannazzaro. The chain of the Appenine is alto seen at a distance, a spur of which surrounding Vesuvius it parts and joins a portion of the Naples Crater near Cape Misene. On this side and opposite Naples lies Castellamare, Vico, Sorrento where Tasso was born, and Massa. All this forms a most beautiful picturesque and theatrical appearance and reminds one to be worth visiting. The origin of Naples is lost in tradition of the greatest antiquity. It is stated that a Syren named Partenope built a town on its shore, but according to others it was built by Eumelo a leader of Fenician colony and. Father to Partenope. (The new city) Neapolis was then the name given to the new city till the arrival of the Athenian colony, then it was naturally called by the name of old city orPalepoli, but on the joining of both cities the Name of Naples prevailed. It was then subjected to the Roman dominion. They were moderate and generous towards it-perhaps to eujoy their residence there better. After the fall of the Roman Empire Naples met with the general fate of all the Italian towns and fell under Odoacre King of the Oscans. The Goths became masters aftenwards and then the Esarchis who established themselves at Ravenna in 567. The Longobards invited in 568 by Narsate founded then a powerful kingdom in Italy, but never took possession of Naples. The Emperor of the East had sent Dukes to govern it in their name, who took the title of Consuls and dukes of Naples, fortifying themselves against the Longobards, but 3 years after,

Sergio Duke of Naples by the aid of the Normans regained his duchy. In 1139 Naples submitted to Roger King of Sicily as all the other town of the Kingdom had done. King Roger came to Naples in 1140. Here ends the private history of Naples and joins that of Italy. An interesting part of the history of Naples will be the ampliation it has received in the different epocs, as far as the present time, becoming one of the principal cities in Europe both in size and population. It is considered more than half a milion of inhabitants, and by the purchase of one of its own king Naples has in 1734 become the principal City in Italy. Under King Charles of Burbon the Port was enlargedand a new street was opened with a bridge to the sea, and fortified, enlarged the Royal Palace, and built the Palace of Capodimonte, S. Carlos Theatre constructed in 270 days, built the Royal Poor house (Albergo de'Poveri) the Cavalry barruchs built, and the Seraglio for wild beasts. These comodities have been continued by Ferdinand the son of Charles viz, the Mergelline street, Posillipo, the Camp, Capodimonte street, Chiaia, the warehouses at the Ponte Maddalena, the palace square the illumination of the town. Botanic Garden, the Museum , Academy , Observatory, Military College, several schools ec. The reign of the Burbons was interrupted in 1799 by the Republic and Monarchy of Joseph Buonaparte and Gioachin Murat from 1806 to 1815. In the month of may 1860 Joseph Garibaldi landed at Marsala in Sicily with 1000 men, took possession of the Island which was in a revolutionary state against the Bourbons, crossed Calabria and entered Naples on the 7 of september 1860. He was joyfully received by the Neapolitans, who

being left masters of their own fate by the *Plebiscito* of the 21 october 1860 joined the rest of the Italian Peninsula under the scepter of Vittorio Emmanuel the Second.

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On arriving in Naples either by sea or land the traveller is subjected to a Custom house visit-here he will find the tarif.

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From 100 to 200 kilos	»	60
From the entrance, or station and viceversa one single trunk of 100 kilos . .	»	20
From 101, to 200 kilos	»	40
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One trunk from the Post or Station to the Hotel 100 kilos	»	1 00
From 101 to 200 kilos	»	1 50

In case of any dispute with the boatmen or coachmen, it would be prudent to take the number and apply to the Questura Piazza del Municipio, or to any of the Municipal guards or Police, whece one may obtain redress.

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By the hour. 1 hour	2,00	By the hour. 1 hour	3,00
The following hours	1,40	The following hours	2,00

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From Naples to Posilipo .	L. 1,50	From Naples to Posillipo.	L. 2,25
» » to Capodimonte .	1,50	» » to Capodimonte .	2,25
» » Arenella or Antignano .		» » ArenellaAntignano.	
» » Vomero .		» » Vomero .	
» » Fuori Grotta	1,20	» » Fuorigrotta.	1,75
» » Bagnoli Lago di Agnano .	2,00	» » Bagnoli Lago Agnano .	3,00
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to the carriage of his small baggage for every trunk 20 centimes extra.

POST OFFICES

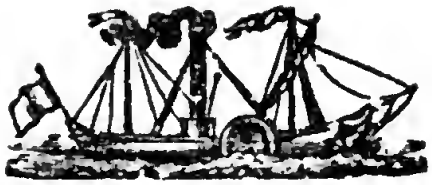
General Post Office, Strada Monteoliveto.

(**Succursales**), Piazza S. Caterina a Chiaia.
id. Strada Foria n. 447.
id. Railway Station.
id. Immaculatella, close to the Port

TELEGRAPHS

Central Office, Strada Monteoliveto.

(**Succursale**), Strada S. Teresa a Chiaia.
id. Strada S. Giacomo n. 42.
id. Strada Foria n. 408.



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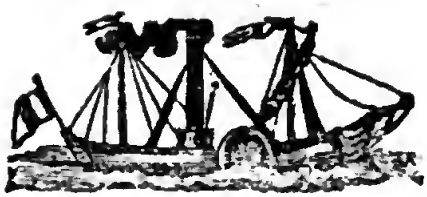

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CONSULAR AGENTS

France, Via Poerio n. 34.
Engiand, Vico Calascione Pizzofalcone.
Autria, Strada S. Giacomo n. 29.
Russia, Via Poerio n. 34.
Germany, Fontana Medina n. 47.
Spain, Palazzo Ciccarelli S. Maria degli Angioli.
Belgium, Strada Donnalbina n. 56.
Holland, Piazza del Muicipio n 52.
Principality of Monaco, Strada della Pace.
Denmark, Vico primo Piliero n. 1.
Republic of S. Marino, Vico Carogiojello n. 15.
Portugal Toledo n. 329.
Greece, Via Poerio n. 34.
Turkey, Riviera di Chiaia n. 48.
United States of America, Piazza del Municipio n. 52.
Colombia, Strada dei Pellegrini n. 19.
New Granada, Porta Medina n. 49.
Republic of Guatimale, Largo Mondragone n. 3.
Repnblicof Salvador. Toledo n. 185.
Republic Argentina, Piazza del Municipio n. 52.
Brasile, Toledo n. 424.
Bolivia Strada Costantinopoli n. 30.
Perù, Pizzo Falcone n. 73.
Chili, Strada S. Giacomo n. 29.
Costa Ricca, Fontana Medina n. 5.
Equador, Strada S. Pasquale a Chiaja n. 19.
Messico, Porta Medina n. 49.
Repubblic di Uraguay, Via Gennaro Serra 69.
Persia, Prezza del Municipio n. 8.
Republic of Honduras, Strada Pace n. 27.

CENTRAL POLICE OFFICE

Strada Concezione, Toledo.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

German and French, Via Carlo Poerio.
Scotch, Strada S. Maria a Cappella

English Strada S. Pasquale a Chiaia.
Wesiyan Chapel, Toledo n. 210.
Valdese, Magno Cavallo n. 80.
Synagoge, Vico Cappella Vecchia a Chiaia.
A nen Turch now building, Vico sargente Maggiore Toledo.

THATRES AND CLUBS

Teatro San Carlos. Neac the Royal Palace.
Teatro del Fondo, Strada del Molo.
Teatro Fiorentini, Strada Fiorentini.
Teatro National, Vico Lungo Teatro Nuovo.
Teatro Fenice, Piazza del Municipio.
Rossini, Salita Tarsia.
S. Carlino, Piazza del Municipio.
Giardino d'Inverno, Villa Nazionale.
Politeama, Strada Monte di Dio.
S. Ferdinando, Strada Ponte Nuovo. Foria.
Teatro Partenope, Piazza Cavour.
Teatro Goldoni, Strada S. Tommaso d'Aquino.
Bellini, Fosse del Grano.
National Club, Largo Vittoria.
Casino dell'Unione, San Carlos Theatre.
Cerchio dell'Accademia, Piazza S. Ferdinando.

Royal Palace Naples, Built in 1600 by the Architect Domenico Fontana, il contains large and richly dceorated apartments, a Chapel ornamented with fine marbles ând pictures. The magnificent Stair case with its statues of Ebro and Jago was constructed in 1651. The saloon contains several modern pictures. In the first antichamber there is the Holy Family a finc picture by Spagnoletto. On the side facing the square a small theatre, and a splendid dining room. The state room is richly ornamented with finc red velvet and gildings. The broidering was made by the working people at the Poor house in 1818. The *bas relief* rep resent the different provinces of the Kingdom. It follows a fine

gallery with very fine Sevre vases, and a beautiful Writing desk a gift from the town of Naples. In another apartment Leonardo da Vinci, presenting. the last supper to the donor by Podesti. In another room the Portrait of Van Dyrk and several others, of great merit.

By enquiring from the Porter at the gate of the Palace the traveller will be shown to the office of the superintendant of the Palace where tichets for admitting six persons will be given gratis, and which will also be valid to admit them to the Palace of Capodimonte, Caserta, Favorita, Quisisana the Astroni garden. The ticket must be shewn to the Porter at each of these places.

Royal Palace of Capodimonte, Situated in the most beautiful and elevated spot of Naples was begun by Charles the third in 1738 and finished by Ferdinand 2.d in 1834 with fine gardens and a beautiful View. The apartments are shewn where there is a collection of picture of the Neapolitan school, two picture One of Camerucci the death of Caesar et Virginia, aud the other by Benvenuto. Giudith. Each room has a catalogue of the picture. The first has a collection of ancient arms among them the helmet and shield of Roger, the sword which Louis 14°, gave to Philip of Anjoù. The arms of Alexander Farnese. Victor Amedeo of Savoj. One of the room is made of China manufactured at Capodimonte, which has now become very rare. The park is very pretty and strangers will be pleased to take a turn in it.

Royal Palace of Caserta, The fine and healthy spot induced Ring Charles of Burbon to build this Palace and on the 20 January 1752, the first foundation stone was laid with great pomp and solemnity.The building was carried on with great activity by the celebrated Architect Vanvitelli, so that in 1759 when Charles came to hold the Spanish Monarchy it had already reached the upper floor. It

was after accomplished by his son Ferdinand. To have an idea of its immense size, one must cast a glance froim its centre and then look at its great stair case of 117 marble steps all of one piece each. On the first floor a chapel ornamented with fine marbles, lapis lazuli, and gildings. The theatre after supported by 16 pilars brought from the Temple of Serapide near Puzzuoli. It is considered one of the greatest and magnific Palaces it is 35 metres in height and about 200 wide. It has 240 windows in front. In continuation of the Palace a beautiful park and gardens with fountains. The bason and Water fall lie opposite its immense front, and are about 2 Kilometres distant from the Palace gate. The water are carried by a long way crossing from Maddaloni through an aqueduct with three rows of arches called the Ponte della Valle. A permit to visit these places in a carriage would be necessary in order to render the excursion more pleasant.

Palace of S. Giacomo. A colossal building, it was began in 1819 aud finished in 1825. It has four large entrances. It is the residence of the Municipality. Questura and their offices, and several others. That of the Prefecture is situated in Piazza del Plebiscito. Palazzo della Foresteria.

National Museum, Situated at the further end of Toledo on an elevated point, was built in 1587. The most remarkable objects, beside the Gallery of Paintings, are those found in Pompei and Erculanum sculptures, bas relief-bronz, mosaic, frescos, ornaments, terracotta, hardstone, greek roman and etruscan works. Open every day from 9 to 3 p. m. entrance one frank Sunday gratis open from 10 to 1 p. m. The catalogue of all the object existing in the National Museum is to be had at the exhibition hall on the ground floor.

National Villa, Or public walk is situated at the Riviera di Chiaia, it is 4500 feet long by 200 wide. The first half was made in 1780, it is divided into

five valleys. A fine fountain in the middle with a large entire granite basin found amongst the antiquities of Paestum, it was first taken to Salerno, and from there to Naples. Four more side fountains with statues, terraces, flowers, benches, coffe houses The second half was added in 1807, and offers a beautiful wood and walks, and a terrace over the sea, two small temples one to Virgil, and the other to Tasso, and several other ornaments. An other portion was added in 1834 of 1500 feet long. On the right it is sided by the Riviera di Chiaia, a fashionable drive in the afternoon, and on the left by a new street now constructing, which from S. Lucia leads to Mergellina coasting the sea, and which is considered the finest and most pleasant that Naples can offer coasting the sea on one side, and Palaces and the Villa on the other. At the farther end of thè Villa before entering the street of Piedigrotta on the right the new road Corso Vittorio Emmanuele, a beautiful place has now become very populate for the quantity of houses and Palaces built, and it runs as far as the Infrascata close to the National Museum. It offers one of the finest views, forming the entire Panorama of the town below.

The Zoological station. Is situated in the centre of the Garden–This imposing edifice has been erected to furnish the scientific world with a great zoological laboratory, intended especially to facilitate the study of marine animals with which the bay of Naples abounds. The lower part of the building is occupied by a great Aquarium, the dimensions of which are superior to those of the similar institutions of Berlin. Hamburgh. and the crystal palace Sydenham That of Brighton is larger but it cannot be compared with the Naples aquarium for the multitude and variety of the animals exhibited in the tanks. In this respect indeed the latter must always remain unrivalled on account of its favourable position on the sea shore and the richness of

the fauna of this part of the mediterranean. The aquarium is open to the pubblic from eight ò clock in the morning to six in the evening, on the payment of 2 franks during the winter months (from October to May) and one franck for the rest of the year. The upper story is occupied by the laboratories, the library, and the apartments for the naturalists who direct the establishment. The laboratories contain twenty tables, the greater part of which have been taken by the different Governments of Europe who send their Naturalists here for the purpose of studying.

The founder and director of the establishment is a youny German naturalist D.r Anton Dohrn. He erected the building at his own expense, assisted by a subvention from the German Empire. The Municipality of Naples gratuitously ceded the site, in returu for which the propriety right of the whole establishment will revert to the city of Naples after thirty years.

The revenues of the institutions are entirely devoted to the furtherance of zoological studies in every possible mammer. This is the first establishment of the kind.

Piazza de' Martiri. Anciently called Largo Cappella Vecchia, was to be called Piazza della Pace, but was afterward fixed to the present one, offers a new monument erected to the Martyrs of the Italian Liberty. The granite pillar of one single piece, and which supports the statue of Victory cast by Cav. Caggiani was the gift of the Emperor of Russia to Ferdinand the 2° of Burbon. The building was directed by the Architect Albino, and the four Lions shewing ihe different period undergone by Italy-viz-the revolutions of 1799-1820-1848-1860-were made by concurrency from the Neopolitan Artists Solari-Ricca Lista and Ruscolino.

Grotta di Pozzuoli. Or blue grotto — It extends about half a mile dug in the rock a Colossal work

of the ancient Roman-lighted with gas night and day. There are steps at its entrance leading to the tomb of Virgil. to be seen by half a frank to the Guardian.

Botanic Garden. Situated in the fine street of Foria, depending from the University. Its date is 1809- beside a rich collection of all kind of plants has four erb gardens. Autographs of the most celebrated Botanists-tools, and a library.

Catacombs. At S. Gennaro dei poveri, contain subterraneon diggings in the rock in the shape of corridors, rooms and rotondas and have mostly three stores communicating to each other by steps The principal corridors are about 20 feet in height and au unequal width. The walls have niches, five or six of them are one above the other. They were covered with marble aud inscriptions. which have been barbarously cut to pave the church of S. January, where are still seen-and also for other purpose. Most of the inscriptions belong to Christians, none have been found belongig to Pagans to find out their epoc. They extend for several miles in endless branches.

Burying ground. (Camposanto) Situated at Poggio reale preferible to any for its rare peculiarities and fine monuments, it leads from Foria street and deserves to be seen.

Protestant burying ground. Out of Porta Capuana very pretty built. A quantity of English, Germans Russians and American names are seen.

Poorhouse. (Albergo dei poveri) in the Foria street a large and vast building, constructed by Charles 3° in 1751, it has a church inside and four convents 5000 poor are lodged there both male and female employed in different trades. There also 60 more Asylum for the poor in Naples, and several have rich dowry.

Castle Ovo. Erected in 1154, called after its oval shape joins the land at S. Lucia and Chiatamone.

Castle Capuano. Dates from 1231. An ancient residence of Vice-kings. In 1546 Peter of Toledo reduced it to the shape of a Palace, and collected in it all the Tribunals which were about the town as they are at present.

Castle Nuovo. Built in 1283 by Charles the first of Anjou, it was the residence of the king of that family. the Aragones, and spanish Vice-king.

Alfonso I. of Aragon enlarged it by adding the towers. Peter of Toledo built the walls, and Charles 3. of Burbon gave its present shape. The beautipul triumphal arch, the bronze gates on which the victories of Ferdinand I. against the rebel Barons and John of Anjou are figured (made by Jo Monaco) are valued to several milions of franks. The arch was made to celebrate the entrance of king Alphonso I.

Castle S. Erme. It commands the whole town and it is placed on the most elevated point. Its origin is lost in tradition. There was formerly a tower named Belforte, which was changed into a Castle by Charles II in 1518. Naples being at that time besieged by General Lautree its fortifications were encreased, and by order of Charles V, became in 1535 a regular citadel. Some other additions were also made by Philip 5, There is a large square in the centre of this castle for practising, and a large cistern bencath it dug in the rock, of an enormous size-viz, as wide as the Castle.

Castle of Carmine. In 1647 Masaniello with his revolutions gave origin to its fortification.

CHURCHES

The number of Churches in Naples rivals with that of Rome, there are more than 350, cach of them

might be called a Museum for the richness of their monuments and pictures, and it would require many volumes to give a full description of them we therefore cite some of the principal.

The Cathedral (Duomo) It dates from 1299 and is one of the largest and most ancient that Naples can boast of. There were anciently in its place two temples one to Apollos, and the other to Neptune. It was built by Charles 1 of Anjou, and finished by Charles the 2. Having fallen down in 1456 by an earthquake, it was repaired by Alfonso 1, by the support of several noble families, the coat of arms of which were engraved on the pillars. This large church contains valuable monuments. Over the large door the tombs of Charles I, and his wife Clemenza are seen. The font on the left is formed of a large ancient vase of Egyptian Casalta, held by a porfid pedestal; it was one time consacrated to Baccus. The sacristy rich with valuable furniture, contains also several portraits of Neapolitan Archbishops and their tombs. Near the sacristy door the tomb of Andrew, the husband of Johanna 1, strangled at Aversa. The S. January chapel, called the Treasure, is very richly furnished with silver statues, furniture, and sacred vases of great value and paintings by clever artists. The chapel alone is valued five milions of franks The blood of s. January is deposited in it, the liquifation of which happens three times a year.

St. Martin Certosa. Placed under the castle S. Ermo was founded by Charles the son of Robert of Anjeù in 1400 contains several frescos by Miccio Spadaro, and Bellisario, and some pictures by Spagnoletto Guido Reni, and Stanzione, on the left of the altar another by Spagnoletto representing the Communione of the Apostles by Christ, and saveral more of great merit. The situation of this magnific building, is one of the finest ever seen, and to enjoy it the more it is necessary entering the

garden, and particulary the Belvedere. To the singular beauties of nature it adds a great many prices of art, Nothing can be compared to the richness of the church the fine ornaments of which are joined to taste. A museum has lately been formed there by care of Commendatore Fiorelli Director of the National Museum, which adds much interest to this church, and which may be classified among the first in Italy.

Chapel of S. Severo. Built in 1613 by Alexander di Sangro, for the purpose of forming a burial place for the famiy of Sangro Prince of St. Severo. It is covered with a profusion of marbles and frescos-by Corenzio, Solimene and Giordano. Among the different statues the one by Quiroli is most remarkable in its Kind, forming a man wrapped in a net. Anotherby Corradini representing Chastity wrapped in a veil through which the features of the body are distinctly seen; and the last superior to any for its perfection made by Napoletano Sammartino in 2751 representing a dead Christ laid on a base covered with a veil, through which the anatomical parts of the body are distinctly seen.

The Carmine. Where Massaniello is buried, and the monuments of Corradino of Sweden, and Frederich of Austria both executed by order of Charles of Anjoù in the Marhet place in 1268.

S. Domenico Maggiore. Built in 1289.

Santa Chiara. Built in 1310 by King Robert of Anjoù. The different tombs of the Neapolitan Kings are to be seen. Behind the altar a monument erected to the same King Robert drawn by Masuccio the first. It was greatly embellished in 1744 and enriched with several drawings by Giotto, and Cavaliere Conca. On the left of the altar there is a Chapel forthe Princes of the house of Burbons.

Ss. Apostoli It dates from the 17 century.

St. Gacomo del Spagnoli. Built in 1540 among its

monuments, there is that of Peter of Toledo, onc of the finest work of Giovanni Merliano.

The Annunziata. Erected by Sancia the wife of Robert, and enlarged by Iohanna 2. A fire on the night of 8. February 1757 destroyed it, but il was repaired and bronght to an end in 1782. The archited was Vanvitelli. Some fine frescos are to be scen Attached to the church there is a house, the chief purpose of which is to recover foundlings.

S. Giovanni Maggiore. The moxt ancient church.

S. Giovanni a Carbonara. Il dates from 1400.

S. Pietro a Majella. Built in the time of Alfonso 2.d by Pipino. There are some fine pictures. The Music College is now in the old Monastèry. There is also a valuable library, the produce of the moxt celebrated master and some autographs. The Commendatore Lauro Rossi has now the direction of the College.

Gerolomini. Built in 1700.

S. Maria la Nuova. Built in 1599.

S. Francis di Paola. A modern building in 1817, after the plan of Bianchi di Lugano, it is situated opposite the Royal Palace. Its architecture is an imitation of the Panteon at Rome; The eight colossal statues in the interior of the church represent the four Evangelists, and as many Doctors of the church,and are made by Carrara artists, and S.Mark by a Venitian. The Cupola offers a fine view, and fine step to get to it.

The Gesù Nuovo. Built in 1584, very rich of marbles.The entrance door is finely worked.The church is ornamented with frescos by Solimene, Corenzio. Stanzioni and Vaccaro. The cupola is by Laufrancs. There are other paintings by Giordano, Battistello. Spagnoletto, Siciliani, and other. The altar is richly furnished with Agath and jaspar. Before this

church there is an Obeliske erected by a Gesuit in 1747. It is noticeable.

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Libreria Nazionale. At the National Museum.

Libreria Brancacciana. At S. Angelo a Nilo, it conains 70000 volumes, and 7000, ms.

Libreria S. Giacomo. Strada Concezione Toledo.

Librar y of Cerolomini. Opposito the Cathedral.

The Grandi Archives. In the convent of. S. Severino and Sossia the University.

Royal Academy of Archeology. Literature and fine arts.

Pontanian Academy.

Istituto d'incoraggiamento, or Tecnical Schools Salita Tarsia.

Istituto di Fine arts.

HOSPITALS

Hospital Pace.

Hospital Pellegrini.

Asylum of S. Joseph et Luca.

Annunziata. Foundling hospital.

Clinical Hospital of Gesù e Maria.

English Hospital, at the Marine Hospital strada Piedigrotta.

Hospital degli Incurabili. Strada Foria. This large Hospital divided into 13 rooms contains 1300 sick persons. An Ostretic Room with 50 beds. Private boarding and lodging rooms. There are several cle-

ver and able Doctors and Surgeons, among them D. Vincenzo Martone, who for his skill and honest proceeding is generally employed by travellers. He lives n.° 21. Salita Trinità degli Spagnoli. Naples.

ENVIRONS OF NAPLES

Camaldoli. Situated on the highest hill round Naples, from which the most splendid view can be seen; is one of the best excursions and the easiest one. Donkeys can be hired for about fr. 1,50. Very little is to be seen both in the Church and Convent only the view of the bays of Naples Pozzuoli and Gaeta.

Pozzuoli, Baia, Cuma. To visit these places we pass through the Grotto of Puzzuoli. The village out the grotta is called *Fuori Grotta* where the tomb of the philologist and poet Giacomo Leopardi is to be seen beneath the vestibule of the little church of S. Vitale. Stopping in the centre we find on the right the Camaldoli, and on the left the hill of Posilipo, and opposite a road leading to the sea. Two roads follow after, one leading to Puzzuoli, and the other to the lake of Agnano. On visiting the latter place, and without losing much of the way, we find on arriving the baths of St. January, a name derived from the Bishop of Capua of that name, when he bathed there. Higher one finds the *Grotto del Cane* then that of the *Amoniac.* Following the same direction one reaches the *Monti Leucogù* or *Monti Bianchi,* at the foot of which one finds the mineral spring of *Pisciarelli*, good for any skin disease. After leaving this lake one reaches the road to Pozzuoli, and which offers a beautiful view of the Island of Nisida on the left with its ancient port, and on the right the *Campi Flegreni.* On the south Pozzuoli, Capo Miseno, Monte Nuovo, Baia, the Campi di Averno and Eliseo, and further on the island of Procida, and at last the Gigantic Island of Capri. This place called Bagnoli abounds with, termo mineral

waters, and supplied with several bathing establishments. On crossiny the side of a Rocky ill formed of vulcanic materials one reaches Pozzuoli anciently the Emporium of Cuma, and Campania Felice. Next to it there is the *Solfatara*. A Crater of half estinguished vulcano, the ground beneath is empty, and it sounds by throwing a stone. Further down lies the *Amphitheatre*, larger than that of Pompei and Verona, but not so vast as those of Rome or Capua, containing no more than 35000 persons. It was in this amphitheatre thal St. January and other Martyrs were left to be eaten by wild beasts. At a short distance there is the Theatre in an oval shape, ruins of the aucient Ferma called The temple of Diana, and Neptune. The villa of Cicero and the temple of Serapide were discovered in 1759. The pillars which held the Cupola were taken to the Royal Palace of Caserta, and the statues and vases to the National Museum. It is one of the most interesting building of Pozzuoli, being remarkable both for the richness of its marbles, and artistical taste, in its construction. It is said to have been dedicated to Jupiter and at the same time a Pantheon and Thermae. Crossing the road leading to Baia we see *Monte Nuovo* it dates 30 September 1838. An eruption which lasted 48 hours dertroyed the village called Pergole and raised this hill in its place.

Lake Lucrino, to the west of Mount Nuovo was partly destroyed by the same eruption and close by it the.

Lago di Averno, from which Virgil makes Eneas descend into hell. Agrippa desiring to give a new port to the Roman fleet made these two lakes communicate by means of a canal at which milions of slaves were employed, but the same eruption which created Mount Nuovo effaced every trace of their labour.

The Grotta della Sibilla, With baths of the same

name, and others larger, mark the Temple of Apollo, and Mercury, offers no interest whatever. From the lake d'Averno going northwards we gain the highway leading to.

Arco felice di Cuma, This town which was situated on a hill close to the sea has a speciality in history on account of its glories and misfortunes. It is the most ancient Grecian colony and.

Arco felice, was its principal entrance. A colossal trunk of the statue of Iupiter was found in the so called.

Temple of the Piants, Other ruins as temples, fortress, walls ec. are spread about this country.

The Lake Fusaro, Anciently called *Acherusia* was famous for its oysters. Ruins villas and tombs are still to be seen «n its banks, and a canal constructed by the Romans leading to the sea. From Fusaro you go to Miseno passing through Baja a summer place for the Romans then Bacoli where Nero received his mother pretending to be reconciled to her in order to better dissemble the odious plan he had made against her life.

The Cento Camerelle, or Labyrinth or prisons of Nero, are in all probability the cellars of one of his villas.

The Piscina Mirabile, A vast reservoir of Water for the use of the fleet and private persons, 48 pillars support the roof. With a large aqueduct Claudio joined this reservoir, taking the waters from the province of Avellino about 100 Kilometre distance.

Lago Miseno rising to a peak above the sea ; it took its name from a trumpeter of Eneas, who according to Virgil was buried there. Augustus made a port called by the same name in order to give refuge to the Roman fleet in the Mediterranean. It had three basins, the principal of which.

Mare morto, a crater of an ancient Vulcano. Between Cape Miseno and Mount Procida is

Millscola where the soldiers manoeuvred. Several inscriptions found there tell us the name of those soldiers aud sailors who carried off the prizes.

From Cape Miseno yon can almost touch the two islands of Ischia and Procida so near are they to the continent; they are originally volcanic,and once formed only one. They aboundwith thermo mineral waters, and are a charming villeggiatura in summer. A regular service of steamboats between Naples and the islands is an attraction to visitors being able to go forwards and backwards twice a day. From the Epomeo, or (Mount St. Nicolas) is seen a beautiful view of the three gulfs of Gaeta, Naples, and Salerno.

Baja, The temples of Diana, Venus and Mercury, or Truglio, the Baths of Iritoli (hot mineral water) and the stoves of Nero which are supposed to have communicated with these baths. From Baja one returus to Naples through the town of Pozzuoli one can see the pillars of the Bridge of Caligola. The Cathedral situated on a height looking the town occupies the site of a temple of Augustus of which the colums ornamenting the church formed a part. In the interior is the tomb of Pergolesi. Arrived at Bagnoli, instead of turning to the left you may drive towards the hill coasting the sea. The building on the right contains an important chemical manufactury. Half way up is the Grotto of Sejano made by Locullus to have a direct communication between his villa aud the island of Nisida On the other side are to be seen the ruins of the Villa of Lucullus or Pollio. After passing the barrier at the turning of the street is the Church of St. Maria del Porto where is the tomb of the Poet Sannazzaro. Although we have treated this excursion so that one would think it might be done in one day, we advice travellers to divide it into two, devoting the first

day to the more important part, that is Pozzuoli, Baja, Cuma, and the second to Agnano and Posillipo. Provisions are necessary to carry after.

Portici, About 4 miles distance from Naples, a fashionable Villeggiatura in summer. A royal Palace and gardens are to be seen. It dates from 1738.

Resina, The Villa Favorita of Prince of Salerno. From this place one ascend Vesuvius.

Ercolano, Not much different from Pompei there is still much buried under the lava. Several statues have heen carried to the National Museum, the finest are those of Nonio Balbo and his son. Many papyrus discovered have givèn the place a great importance. The remains of food, bread, eggs, fruits vegetable ec can also be seen at the Museum. The greater part of the town is still buried under the lava and scoria and the most interesting buildings discovered are those of the Theatre the Basilica, and the two houses of Argus and Aristides.

Sorrento, Native place of Torquato Tasso, fine climate, surrounded by mountains. It takes 3 hours to go up the Deserto, where a full view of the town as well as the two gulfs of Naples and Salerno can be obtained. It is famous for its manufactures of wood and musaic; several manufacturers have obtained the prize of the London and Paris exhibitions.

Castellammare, Famous for its mineral waters it is frequented by several foreigners, finely situated and is the way to Quisisana, where a Royal Palace is to be seen.

Vesuvius, Though the ascension to Vesuvius is considered fatiguing, still it becomes impossible to foreigners, to omitt it. In order therefore to avoid danger one must trust to the guide, and keep distant from the Crater as much as he possibly can. Provisions are also nccessary to take with,

those found at Resina, or on the mountain are exceedingly dear. To get there the best way is to go from Naples to Resina where guides are to be had.

Island of Capri, Famous for its wine. One can get there by boat, or steamer to visit the.

Grotta Azzurra, Its blue waters, which being stirred or any object in them has a beautiful silver appearance. It was discovered in 1822, and is 53 metres long and 32 broad. The entrance is very small and difficult, and sometimes dangerous on account of the East and North winds.

POMPEI

Pompei is mentioned in history for the first time in B. C. 310, but its monuments, such as the wall of the town and the so called Greek Temple, clearly prove it to be of much greater antiquity, founded by the Oscans, it soon became imbered with the elements of Greek civilisation, like the other towns of this extensive tribe. Being situated near the sea on an ancient volcanic eminence, it carried on extensive commerce with the inland Campanian towns by means of the navigable river Sarnus and enjoyed an uninterrupted, though not brilliant share of prosperity. (The sea and river were separated from the town by subsequent convulsions of nature.) After the Samnite wars, in which Pompeii had also partecipated, the town became subject to Rome. It united with the other Italians in the Social war. The rebels were *defeadet* in the vicinity of Pompeii by Sulla, who attacked the town itself, but *unsuccessfully*. After the termination of the war, however, B. C. 82, a colony of Roman soldiers was sent thither, and the inhabitants were compelled to cede to it one, third of thier arable land. In course of time Pompeii became thoroughly Romanised, and was a favourite retreat of Romans of the wealthier classes, who (e. g. Cicero) purchased estates in the

vicinity. It was also favoured by the emperors. Tacitus records a serious conflict which took place in the amphitheatre, A. D. 59, between the Pompeians and the neigbouring Nucerines, in consequence of which the former were prohibited from performing theatrical pieces for a period of 10 years. A few years later, A. D. 63, a fearful earthquake occurred, manifesting the re-awakened activity of Vesuvius, which had been quiescent for centuries. The greater part of Pompeii, its temples, colonnades, theatres, and private houses were ruined on that occasion, and the Roman senate even contemplated prohibitig its reconstruction.. Permission, however, having been granted, the town was reerected in a style more comfortable to the improved architecture of imperial Rome. The new town had not long been completed although the liberality of private persons had contributed to restore it in a remarkable short period, when il was overtaken by the catastrophe of Aug. 24th. 79. The first premonitory sympton was a dense shower of ashes, which covered the town with a stratum, about 3 fl. in depth, and allowed the inhabitants time to escape. Many of them however, returned, Some doubtless to rescue their valuables, others paralysed with fear and uncertain what course to pursue. The number of the skeletons of those who thus perished in one third part of the town already excavated is variously stated from 400 to 600. The ashes were followed by a stupendous shower of red hot rap lli, or fragments of pumice stone of all sizes, which covered the town to a depth of 7-8 ft., and was succeded by fresh showers of ashes and again by rapilli. The present superincumbent mass is abont 20 ft. in thickness. A portion of this was formed by subsequent eruptions, but the town had already been completely buried by the original catastrophe and entirely lost to view. A small village, which sprang up on or near the site, long served to maintain the name. In ancient times excavations were made, owing to which many valnable relics are probably lost to us-

but during the middle ages Pompeii was entirely consigned to oblivion. In 1592 the architet Fontana constructed a subterranean water conduit in order to supply Torre dell'Annunziata from the Sarno, actually intersecting the ruins, and to this day in use: yet no farther investigations were then attempted. In 1748 the discovery of statues and bronze utensils by a peasant attracted the attention of Charles III, who caused excavation to be made. The amphitheatre, theatre, and other parts were then disinterred. The enthusiasm called forth by the discovery has been the frequent theme of poetical and other compositions by such celebrated authors as Bulwer, Schiller, etc·

Under the Bourbons the excavation were continued in a very unsatisfactory manner. Statues and valuables alone were extricated, whilst the ruins were either suffered to fall to decay or covered up again, To the reign of Murat, however, we are indebted for the excavation of the Forum, the town, walls, the Street of Tombs, and many private houses. The political changes of 1860 have likervise exercised a beneficial effect. The government has assigned 60.000 fr. annually for the prosecution of excavations. Under the able superintendence of M. Fiorelli, instead of the former predatory operations a regular plan has been adopted,according to which the ruins are systematically explored and carefully preserved, thus producing highly satisfactory results. A local museum and library have been instituted, a dwelling, house erected for students supported by government, and a railway constructed for the removal of the débris. The work is prosecuted chiefly in the winter months, and occasionally occupies several hundred labourers.

La Cava. An ancient Tyrrenian town. The Benedectine Convent situated on the hill, founded on the 11th century contains several archives of a great importance their catalogue comprehends 8 volumes. Among these documents are the Codes of *Le-*

gum Lombardorum of 1004 and the *Volgata Latina* of the 7th century, besides a larger number of valuable parchments and manuscripts. The church also contains many remarkable tombs among which those of the Abbot St. Alferius. Queen Sybilla, and Gregory 8th. The organ is considered as one of the best in Italy. The situation of the town calls the attentions both of foreigners and natives, and is much frequented as a summer residence.

AMALFI

Amalfi, a small town situated at the entrance of a deep ravine, and surrounding by imposing, mountains and rocks of the most picturesque form, was an import sea-port in the early part of the middle ages, rivalling Pisa and Genoa.

Amalfi, which had once contained 50,000 inhabitants, now steadly declined, and at the present day has a population of 6506 only, who are principally engaged in the manufacture of paper, soap and maccaroni. The town claims to be the birthplace of a certain Flavio Gioja, who is alleged to have invented the compass in 1302 but the story is very doubtful. The road from Salerno, or coming from Naples, Vietri to Amalfi is much frequented, and was completed in 1852; it is a most remarkable and magnificent rocky route, hewn in the cliffs of the coast, frequently supported by galleries and vast viaducts 100-150 fr. above the sea level, passing through thriving villages, and affording a succession of charming landscape. The slopes are generally somewhat bare, but are in many places laid out in terraces and planted with, vines, olives, lemons, and fruit trees. The promontories of the coast are occupied by massive square watch-towers, erected under Charles V as a protection against pirates, now converted into dwelling. This route is of superior attraction to that from Castellammare to

Sorrento. The Cattedrale of S. Andrea approached prom the piazza by a broad flight of stone steps, is still, in spite of modern alterations, a remarkably interesting structure of the 11te century, in the normal style. A. spacious vestibule in front, resting on 7 antique colums from Paestum, having become insecure was removed in 1865. The bronze doors, said to have been executed by Byzantine master bear two inscriptions in silver letters. The Capuchin Monastery founded in 1212 by Cardinal Pietro Capuano for monks of the Cistercian order, and built into a hollow of the rock 400 f. above the sea. It is situaded about 1|2 m. to the W. of the town. From 1583 et 1815 it belonged to the Capuchins, who again took possession of it in 1850, but it has lately been converted into a naval school. It contains five cloisters, a charming veranda, and magnificent points of view. A spacions grotto to the left in front of the building was formerly used as a Calvary, or series of devotional stations.

POESTUM

No traveller should leave Naples without visiting the antiquity of Paestum. This ancient town was founded by *Greeks from Sybaris* about the year B. C. 600. The ancient name of *Poseidonia* (city of Neptune) sufficiently indicates its Greek origin. After the conquest of Pyrrhus, Poseidonia fell into the hands of the Romans B. C. 273. who sent a colony thither and changed the name to Poestum. The prosperity of the Greek city was now gone and gradually fell to decay. Christianity took root here at an early period. When the Saracens devasted Paestum in the q.^{tt} century the inhabitants fled with their bishop to the neighbouring heights, and there founded *Capaccio Vecchio.* Those who appreciate the simple majesty of Greek architecture should endeavour, if possible before quitting Naples to pay a visit to the temples of Paestum. The

ancient *Town walls* forming an irregular pentagon, on the river Salso, not far from the coast, about 3 miles in circumference, constructed of blocks of travertine, are almost entirely preserved, outside the latter fragments of an aqueduct pavement of the road, several towers. Most of the object discovered in the course of the excavation which are still continued are preserved in the Museum at Naples. The Temples at Paestum of ancient Greek construction, are the finest extant monuments of this description. They are three in number. The largest and most beautiful is that in the centre the so called. *Temple of Neptune* 66 1[2 yards in length 26 2[3 yards in width, at each extremity are 6 massive, fluted Doric colums 30 feet in height; on each side 12, in all 36 colums of 7 1[2 f. in diameter all well preserved. In the interior of the Cella are two series of 8 colums each (about 6 f. in diameter) with a second row of smaller colums above, which supported the roof. The stone is a species of travertine, The temple was a hypoethron i. e. the cella where the image stood was uncovered; however as its entire character betokens is one of the most ancient specimens of Greek art. To the South of the latter risesthe second temple the so called. *Basilica* (a misnomer) of more recent origin, but also of great antiquity. It is 60 1[2 yards in length 27 y. in width, and its 50 colums are 6 f. in diameter. At each extremity 9 colums on each side 16 also of travertine stone. In front of these temples probably extended the Forum of the ancient town, basements for altars or statues are still recognised here. Near the entrance from Salerno, stands the small *Temple of Ceres* or Vesta with a peristyle of 34 colums, 6 at each end and 11 on either side. Length 36 1[4 yards, width 16 y: colums 5 f. in diameter. This temple too, bears the impress of the simple and majestic Grecian architecture. Between the latter and the Temple of Neptune a few fragments of Roman building have been discovered, a Thea-

tre, and Amphitheatre it is believed. The latter is intersected by the road.

To ensure the safety and add to the comfort of travellers wishing to visit the ruins of Paestum aud the beautiful coast of Amalfi M.r Hugh Darley has since 1866 made such arrangements with the Railway company, and the Hotel Keepers of Salerno and Amalfi, as he trusts will fully satisfy the demand of the travelling public. He undertakes to conduct a party of not less than sixteen persons to Amalfi and Paestum and back for frs 50, each person, which sum will cover all the expense of the journey, viz. Omnibusses to and from the station, first class railway and carriage fares; breakfast dinner and lodging at Salerno, luncheon at Amalfi and Paestum. The party it is proposed shall leave Naples every Wednesday morning, omnibusses starting from Vittoria N.° 29 at 7 1[2 a m. They will first procced by rail to *Vietri* where carriages will be in waiting to convey them to *Amalfi* and having lunched they will proceed to *Salerno* in time for dinner at 6 p. m. Here they will spend the night and take an early train on the following morning after breahfast for *Battipaglia* where they will find carriages to convey them to *Paestum*. Two hours will be sufficient to see the Temples and other antiquities, when the excursionists will return to *Battipaglia* in time to meet the last train to Naples.

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